

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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ELECTION

Proves a Death Blow to Republican Party in This State.

Decrease of Negro Population Will Surely Add to Their Misery.

Republican Assessments Narrowed Down to Custom House Employees.

HALDEMAN PAPERS' SUPPORT

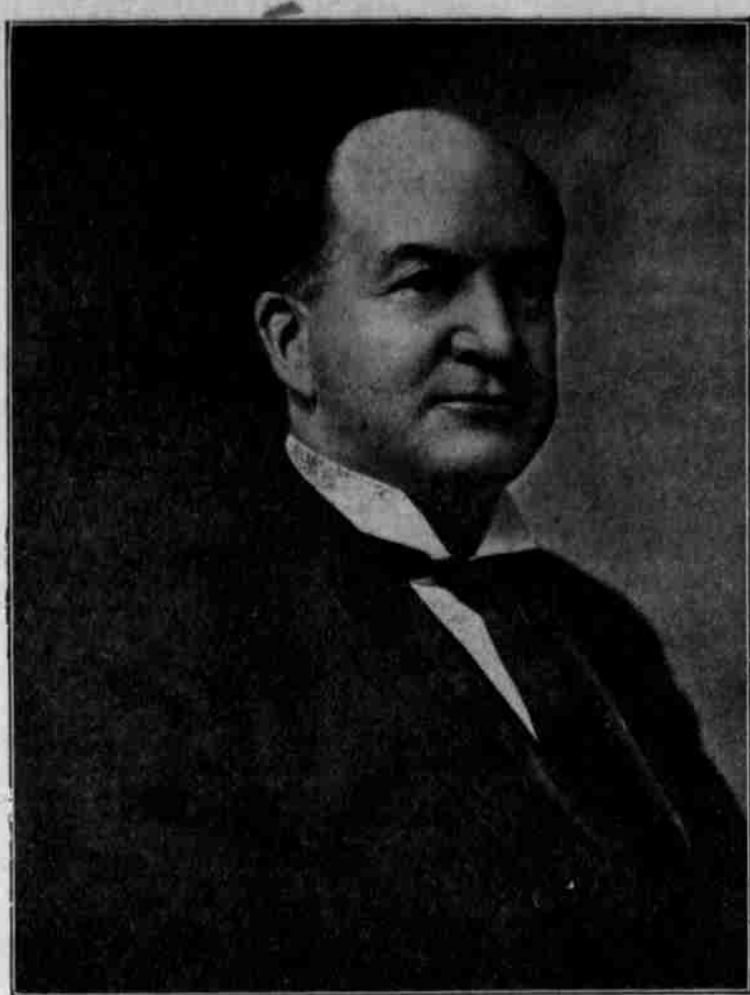
The glorious victory of the Democratic party in the city and State last Tuesday, which resulted in the election of James B. McCreary as Governor and our own Edward J. McDermott as Lieutenant Governor, with the entire State ticket, not only proved a crushing blow to the Republican party here, but judging from present appearances and the outlook, will likely prove a death blow to the G. O. P. in Kentucky. Even if the election returns were not sufficient to cause their leaders to give up hope, the official statistics of the Census Bureau given out on Thursday caused further dismay. The census figures show that the negro population decreased 23,050 since 1900, or 8.1 per cent. of the entire negro population in Kentucky. In addition to this the result forever removes Kentucky from the list of doubtful States and eliminates any chance of the National Republican Campaign Committee sending any of the funds which they gather from the trusts into this State for the hungry Republican workers, as these campaign managers know there is no chance for the Republican party to secure Kentucky's electoral vote, and therefore will not care to waste their money here. With the Democrats in control of the City Hall, Court House and State administration the Republican office-holders in the Post-office and Custom House are the ones who will have to bear the brunt of large campaign assessments next year, and as a great many of them see the handwriting on the wall they will balk at contributing to a losing cause.

The fact that the Democrats carried every district in the State with the exception of the Eleventh was a surprise to a great many of the Democrats themselves, despite the fact that the Eleventh gave a measly majority of 15,000 to the Republicans, when Chairman Langley and the Evening Post were claiming it confidently by anywhere from 25,000 to 40,000. This they firmly believed on account of carrying it two years ago by 23,000, and with four special trains of speakers and six picture shows covering the district they could not see anything but an enormous majority. Following are the majorities by districts:

| District | McCreary | O'Rear |
|----------|----------|--------|
| First | 11,225 | 239 |
| Second | 5,411 | 758 |
| Third | 3,690 | 1,571 |
| Fourth | 4,619 | 611 |
| Fifth | 5,175 | 555 |
| Sixth | 7,645 | 554 |
| Seventh | 7,287 | 554 |
| Eighth | 3,495 | 554 |
| Ninth | 3,945 | 1,814 |
| Tenth | 5,075 | 2,229 |
| Eleventh | 186 | 15,718 |
| Total | 57,753 | 23,050 |

McCreary's majority 34,247. Louisville Democrats can certainly feel proud over the showing of the Fifth district, as the splendid majority of 5,175 was indeed agreeable to Chairman Vannoy and his associates of the State Campaign Committee, who had been claiming only 2,000 majority for this district, and they certainly appreciate the efforts of the local campaign committee, who labored unceasingly, and the work of the ward organizations, which was especially perfect. This was shown in the Fourth and Fifth wards, where William J. Kuh was elected to the Legislature in what had been heretofore known as a doubtful district, and then again in the Eighth and Ninth wards, where William A. Perry defeated Robert L. Harris by the largest majority ever given in the district, and this after Harris had served two terms in the Legislature, this district even giving Grinstead a majority in the Head-Grinstead race. As the Kentucky Irish American predicted, Charles H. Knight in the First ward, Adam Spain in the Second and Third wards, Peter Lee Atkinson in the Sixth and Seventh wards, and John Robertson in the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, had runaway races, their only consideration being a question of majority.

About the only marring feature of the local campaign was the feeble support given by the Courier-Journal and the Times. In fact the Courier-Journal gave no support whatever, and devoted more space to the suffragette party than it did the Democratic party. Henry Watterson, writing in his tent while the battle went on, while the Times, outside of the column edited by William Kautenbacher, took only a passing interest in the campaign. Yet these two journals and their owners have never failed to be in the front rank at the pike counter after a victorious campaign or want prominent representation when nominations are being discussed, and even now it is



GOVERNOR-ELECT JAMES B. MCCREARY.

rumored that they are grooming a protégé for the Democratic nomination for Mayor two years hence, but the workers and boys in the trenches who bear the brunt of the campaign will have a word about this later.

FARLEY.

New American Cardinal Is Native of Emerald Isle.

Cardinal John M. Farley, for sixteen years a Bishop and for nine years Archbishop of New York, was born in Newtownhamilton, County Armagh, Ireland, on April 20, 1844. He was educated at Macarthur's College, Monaghan, St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.; St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, and afterward at the American College at Rome. He was ordained priest in the historic Church of St. John Lateran in Rome in June, 1870, and came back immediately to this country to be assistant priest at St. Peter's church, New Brighton, S. I. For two years his experiences were those of the ordinary young parish priest, and then he attracted the attention of Cardinal McCloskey. He was appointed in 1872 Secretary to the Cardinal, and from that time his abilities marked him out for promotion. During the twelve years he held a position in the Cardinal's palace he was learning the secrets of ecclesiastical statesmanship, which have since stood him in such good stead, but he also found time for parish work. He was rector for many years of the large and important Church of St. Gabriel's, and thus came in close touch with the daily needs of the poorer class of Roman Catholics, and acquired invaluable experience.

In 1884 Father Farley was made a Monsignor, and seven years later was appointed Vicar General of the archdiocese of New York. He was created a Domestic Prelate to the Pope in 1892, and Protonotary Apostolic three years later. The same year he was consecrated an Auxiliary Bishop, with the title of Zeugma, and in 1902 he succeeded Archbishop Corrigan in the archdiocese of New York. Two years later he was advanced to the further Papal dignity of assistant to the Pontifical throne. The Archbishop has from time to time made public utterances of great weight. In 1905 he expressed his strong abhorrence of the prevalence of the divorce evil, and last year, when the misunderstanding arose which prevented ex-Vice President Fairbanks from being received by the Pope, he stood up manfully for the rights of the Holy See. Only a few weeks ago His Grace made another notable utterance at the unveiling of the memorial to Gov. Dungan at old St. Peter's church, when he expressed the opinion that the Catholics had the right to expect that before long one of their number should be elected Mayor of the city or Governor of the State.

MOURN HIS DEATH.

Friends in the Falls Cities learned of the death of James P. Fogarty at his home in Jeffersonville last Saturday evening with sincere regret. The deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Fogarty, 716 Wall street, and was a young man of many sterling qualities that endeared him to a large circle of friends. For a number of years Mr. Fogarty had been employed as an ornamental painter for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. His success in his profession had given promise of a bright future, and his death is mourned by a host of friends and acquaintances. Besides his father and mother three brothers and a sister survive. They are Edward, Raymond and John and Miss Mary Fogarty. The funeral took place Monday morning from St. Augustine's church, when Rev. John O'Connell celebrated the mass of requiem. To the bereaved family is offered the sincere sympathy of many Louisville friends.

ANNIVERSARY

And Happy Reunion of Catholic Knights and Ladies.

Branch 2 of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America celebrated its twenty-first anniversary Wednesday night with a happy reunion of its members, a reunion that brought together many of the first members of the order in this city, among whom were noted John B. Stickler, Dr. William B. Doherty, Miss Mary Sheridan, Magistrate P. T. Sullivan, John Hession, John J. Score, Thomas Keenan, Mrs. Mary Cline, Mrs. Dave Welch, Dan J. Dougherty and Thomas Henley, the first Supreme President.

Patrick Holley, the first and only President this branch has known, in welcoming the hundreds present said it was gratifying to see so many present to participate in the anniversary celebration of St. Patrick's branch, whose good work had done so much to keep the Catholic Knights and Ladies in the front rank of our fraternal and charitable organizations. Miss Mary Sheridan, who also had been an officer for twenty-one years, reviewed the work of the branch in detail, which was interesting and revealed the fact that the branch had not only been benefited by the Knights and Ladies, but had also been a source of help to the needy and the poor.

Secretary James Coleman spoke at some length on the duty of members, upon whom rests the life of the society, and declared there was not a locality in the city that had not been benefited by the Knights and Ladies. Dr. William B. Doherty after stating the causes that led to the formation of the society, delivered the most forcible and eloquent address of the evening, paying high tribute to the women members, who here are on an equality with the men. Others called upon were John B. Stickler, who now holds the third and oldest certificate, and Thomas Henley and William H. Higgins.

A delightful feature of the evening was the musical programme, which consisted of piano solos by Miss Mary Cline and Miss Mary Butler and vocal numbers by Miss Mary Corcoran and Dougherty Keenan that were warmly applauded. At 10 o'clock all were invited to partake of a dainty luncheon, when only one expression was heard—that all might live and help celebrate the silver jubilee of Branch 2.

IRISH TREES

Presented to Mrs. Taft For White House Grounds.

There are to be some Irish trees on the White House grounds, coming from the estate of the Knight of Kerry on the island of Valencia. They are the gift to Mrs. Taft of friends who have been visiting in Ireland, and they are cuttings from three of the largest and oldest flowering trees in the world. One is from the fuchsia tree, long past a century old and two and a half feet around; another is from an oleander which 200 years ago was transplanted from an island in the Ionian Sea, and the third is from an acacia tree, which towers over oaks and sycamores and is a mass of pink feathery blossoms in July. All the cuttings have been rooted and it is believed that they will thrive in the soil of the White House grounds, where trees are especially cared for.

BADLY SPRAINED ANKLE.

Miss Amy McCann, one of the most widely known young ladies of Jeffersonville, is confined to her home, 205 East Market street, suffering with a badly sprained ankle, which she received last Saturday.

FUTILE

Will be Efforts of Enemies to Defeat the Irish Home Rule Bill.

Details of Measure Will Not Be Made Known Until February.

Redmond Will Demand All That Ireland Can Reasonably Ask.

GAINS FAVOR IN ENGLAND

In his weekly cable T. P. O'Connor tells that the disappearance of interest in the Home Rule bill, which will be a law before Christmas, increases the tendency already noticed to a gradual submergence of every other issue but home rule. The Tories, joined by a small Irish factionist group of eight under O'Brien and Healy, now are attempting a new plan of campaign to defeat the Home Rule bill. They demand the immediate production of the details of the measure, although the measure can not be introduced in the House of Commons until the end of next February or perhaps the first week in March. No such thing ever has been done or even demanded previously in Parliamentary history. The object of the maneuver is to kill the measure before it is introduced by virulent, mendacious or insane criticism. Thus in Ireland the factionists and cranks declare already that if the measure does not contain impossible conditions, it must be rejected. The female suffragists, for example, declare if it does not prejudice instead of leaving to the Irish assembly the question of a female vote they will reject the bill. Others shout that unless the bill gives Ireland the power of raising a protective tariff against England the bill is worthless, well knowing that Parnell accepted the measure in 1886 which contained no such provision.

If the bill in detail is prematurely revealed the Tories in England would try a campaign of assassination on a different line, representing it as involving a gigantic financial loss to England. This indeed now is one of the favorite cries of the Tories, and the Tory papers publish fantastic inventions every day, as for example, that Ireland will demand a subsidy of \$120,000,000 before starting home rule. Premier Asquith has met these demands with an icy refusal to say one word in anticipation of the details, but adding that everybody knows the main lines and the chief principles of the measure. What this declaration means is that Asquith and all the other Ministers realize it is absurd to propose any measure of Home Rule, and they are determined to keep the bill out of full self-government.

The present position of the bill, I understand, is that the committee of the Cabinet which dealt with it has completed the draft and the bill is before Asquith himself and later will come before the Cabinet. Of course no bill will be introduced unless the Ministry is assured of the support of Redmond and his party, and Redmond will not accept any bill which does not give all Ireland can reasonably ask.

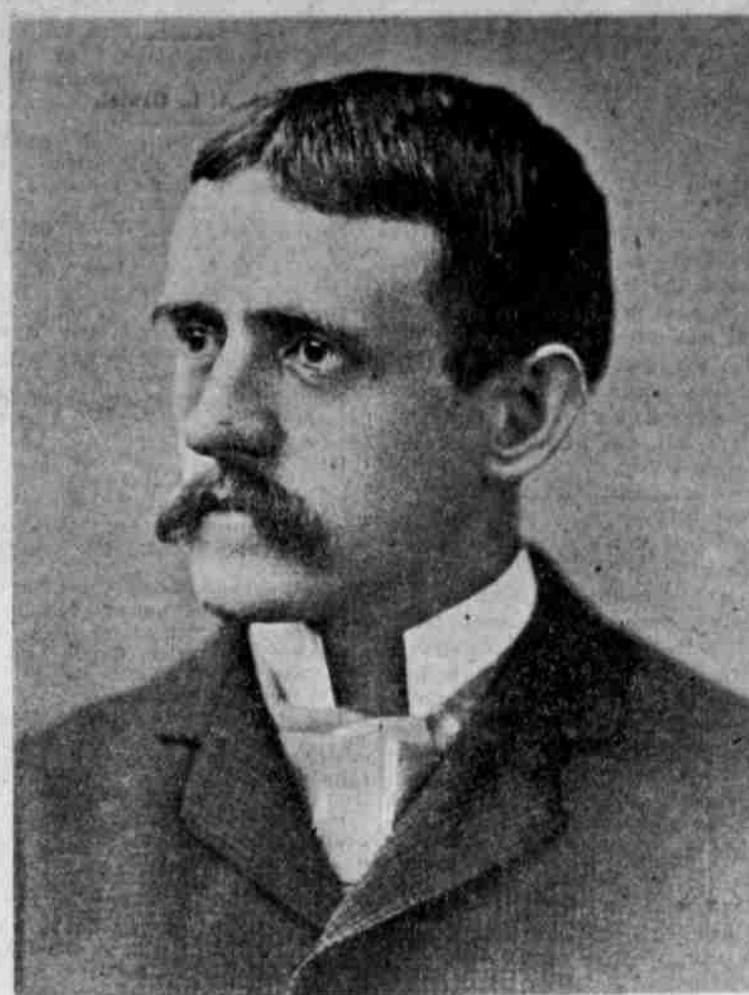
Home rule meetings all over England are still going ahead and everywhere there is the same enthusiastic reception to the Irish cause. Redmond captured this week a big audience of leading business men of London at the City Lillies Club, which formerly was rent in twain by the Home Rule fight, but which now is almost solidly in its favor.

Another of the problems of the Home Rule solution is the protection that ought to be given for the minorities, social and religious and political, in Ireland. As to the general principle of every kind of safeguard being offered that the minority can ask, there would be no difference of opinion. The Irish Nationalists not only do not reject but invite every kind of protection that the ingenuity of man or the practice of other nations can suggest. I may sum up the whole Irish grievance by saying that 110 years after Ireland lost its Parliament to England, while its population has been halved, its taxation has been doubled. These were the facts which were brought out by a royal commission appointed some years ago by Gladstone. That commission started the whole world by reporting that Ireland was annually overtaxed some \$15,000,000.

This report has formed the battle ground of Ireland for some years, and there have been innumerable demonstrations upon it in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. No direct redress has been given, but redress has come in a curious and indirect way.

When old age pensions were given to the three kingdoms, it was not realized that Ireland, having far more old people, who were also poor, was about to get a far larger share of the pensions than any other part of the country. The old age pensions are an imperial tax, and therefore Ireland got out of it far more than it gave.

There have been other gains by Ireland of land purchase, for instance, with the extraordinary result that the balance to a certain extent has been reversed, and that a year ago it was found that the Govern-



LIEUT. GOV.-ELECT EDWARD J. MCDERMOTT.

ment of Ireland cost England \$10,000,000 more than Ireland contributed. In addition to every other argument for home rule there was added the argument that it cost England a loss of \$10,000,000 a year.

TOMORROW

Catholic Knights Will Hear the President and Clergy.

St. John's Branch, Catholic Knights of America, established over twenty-five years ago, will hold an open meeting tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in St. John's Hall, Clay and Walnut, to which all Catholics men and women not members of this order are cordially invited. Dr. Felix Gaudin, of New Orleans, Supreme President of the Catholic Knights of America, will arrive in Louisville tomorrow morning at 7:30 o'clock and will address the meeting, as will also Gen. Michael Reicher, of the Uniform Rank, and John Kinney, President of Branch 54, of Jeffersonville. Very Rev. P. M. J. Rock, of the Cathedral, State Spiritual Director for Kentucky, and Rev. Dr. Schumann, pastor of St. John's, have been invited and are expected to be present and address those assembled.

St. John's is one of the pioneer branches of the Catholic Knights of America, and has in its membership some of Louisville's best Catholic men, Thomas Hill, one of its founders, being still an active worker. This branch has been of great benefit to many widows and orphans, and has been the means of their securing homes and protection that otherwise would have been impossible. Its business is safely conducted by William T. Meehan, E. J. Mann, Michael Hill and other officers, who ask all Knights to be with them to meet President Gaudin.

COMMITTED.

Father Thomas Sherman, S. J., Suffers Another Relapse.

Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, S. J., son of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, has been committed to a sanatorium at Jamaica Plain, near Boston. The commitment papers were made out by Judge Perkins, of the Brookline Court, and the request for commitment was signed by one of Father Sherman's relatives and his physicians. Some time ago Father Sherman went insane while hearing confessions in a California church and attempted suicide. He was placed under private treatment and strong hope was entertained for his recovery. For the last few weeks he has been at one of the Brookline sanitariums.

Father Sherman was born in San Francisco in 1856. He graduated from Georgetown University in 1874, and two years later received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Yale. After he was made a doctor of laws by Washington University, St. Louis, in 1879, he entered Woodstock College, Maryland, and there studied theology. In 1889 he was ordained a Roman Catholic priest, and then joined one of the Jesuit missionary bands.

HURT BY AUTOMOBILE.

Margaret Martin, the fifteen-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Martin, was struck and injured by an automobile driven by J. F. Schenck last Sunday evening at Hancock and Broadway. The little girl was carried into Yount's drug store and attended to by Dr. Fred L. Kountz, who stated that she had dislocated her right collarbone and knee cap, besides several other bruises. She is still confined to bed at her home, 516 East Chestnut street.

INFLUENCE.

Catholic Church Has Exerted Upon Development of American Democracy.

Chicago Tribune Approves the Position Held by Cardinal Gibbons.

History Establishes the Patriotism of the Catholics of America.

URGES SPIRIT OF TOLERATION

In the current number of the Outlook there is an interview with His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons which deserves the attention of every American irrespective of his creed. The subject of the interview is the influence the Roman Catholic church has exerted upon the development of American democracy. That this influence has been potent is patent even to the casual observer of our society. Touching editorially upon this subject last Sunday, the Chicago Tribune approves the utterances of Cardinal Gibbons, declaring that from the earliest times the Catholic has borne his share of the burdens of our existence. He has participated in the discovery, exploration and settlement of the country, in its struggle for independence, in its defense from foreign invasion, in carrying its arms to victory abroad, in preserving the Union from disruption, and in the enforcement of the fundamental rights of man of which our Federal constitution is the expression. He, in common with his Protestant brethren, is keenly alive to the economic evils which menace the prosperity and continued growth of our republic; and with them he is zealously laboring to stamp out these evils, to bring about a condition of legal protection for life and property which will make for the welfare of the whole people.

Religion is essential to the existence of a State and, above all, to a State based upon the idea that "all men are created equal." National morality is impossible without obedience to the laws of God. "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity," Cardinal Gibbons quotes George Washington as saying, "religion and morality are indispensable supports. . . . And let us with caution indulge in the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion." De Tocqueville used this language: "How is it possible that societies should escape destruction if the moral tie be not strengthened in proportion as the political tie is relaxed? And what can be done with a people who are their own masters if they be not submissive to the Deity?" Cardinal Gibbons sentimentally gives as the reason for the growth and power of the United States "the moral fiber and religious aspirations of the average American citizen." He adds: "It is a common belief that kind of a people together. A belief in God; a belief, founded upon religious principles, in themselves."

Throughout the interview with the Cardinal there breathes the spirit of broad toleration which is as refreshing as it is inspiring. "The Gospel can not be spread by slander," he declares, "nor propagated through the fomentation of religious strife." And strong patriot as he is, he disposes in forceful terms of the idea that a good Catholic can not be a loyal citizen because of his religion. "American history," he says, "establishes the patriotism of the American Catholic. To him there is nothing incompatible in the love of his religion and in the love of his country. The one is the strongest because of the other." Cardinal Gibbons is profoundly impressed with the value of the principle of the separation of Church and State. It is evident he would not have his country undergo experiences similar to those which have left a red scar upon European history. "There is one feature (of the constitution)," remarks the Cardinal, "especially any change in which he (the American Catholic) would oppose with all his strength, and in this attitude he would have the determined support of the American clergy. I refer to the provisions respecting freedom of religious worship."

The cosmopolitan character of the American people requires diverse religious institutions. That this is fully recognized even by a Protestant journal like the Outlook is shown by the emphatic commendation of the Cardinal's views in the closing paragraph of an editorial as follows: "Such a church is not to be met with a mere spirit of tolerance by those who do not accept its dogmas, share its worship, or acknowledge the authority of its head. It is to be cordially welcomed because it ministers to the higher life of its own members, but also because it is promoting the moral and the social welfare of the entire community."

In this sentiment there will be universal agreement.

BISHOP LUDDEN BETTER.

The health of the Right Rev. Bishop Ludden, of Syracuse, continues to improve each day. He is now much stronger and looks forward to an early end to his period of convalescence.